

RUSS CITY OF NARVA FALLS INTO HANDS OF TEUTONIC VANGUARD

KAISER'S PEACE TERMS REQUIRE COMPLETE DEMOBILIZATION OF ARMIES, CESSION OF MUCH LAND TO TURKEY, AND SURRENDER OF CONQUERED TERRITORY FOR HUN AND AUSTRIAN.

London, March 5—Narva, 100 miles southwest of Petrograd, has been captured by the Germans and the enemy reported to be continuing his advance on Petrograd, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Petrograd dated yesterday.

Amsterdam, March 5—Russia and the Central Powers, in the peace treaty reached in Brest-Litovsk, agreed that the war between them should be at an end, Berlin dispatches say. The third clause of the treaty provided that the regions west of a line agreed on and which is to be lineated later, formerly belonged to Russia, shall have no further obligation toward Russia and Germany and Austria will determine their fate in agreement with their population. Article 4 provides for the evacuation of the Anatolian provinces and the surrender of Erivan, Kars and Batoum to Turkey.

The treaty continues: "Article 5. Russia will without delay carry out the complete demobilization of her army, including the forces newly formed by the present government. Russia will further transfer her warships to Russian harbors and leave them here until a general peace or immediately disarm. Warship of state continuing in a state of war with the quadruple alliance will be treated as Russian warships insofar as they are within Russian control. "The barred zone in the Arctic con-

HENDERSON APPEALS FOR FEDERATION OF NATIONS

BRITISH LABOR LEADER RESIGNS SEAT IN HOUSE OF COMMONS TO DEVOTE HIS TIME TO ELECTION CONTEST—DEPLORES KERENSKY ERROR.

London, March 5—The campaign for the next general election already has begun. Arthur Henderson, former member of the war council, finding that the secretaryship of the Labor party compels him to spend most of his time in London, has decided to resign his seat in the house of commons from the Barnard Castle division of Durham and has been invited to contest the southern division of Eastham.

Mr. Henderson addressed a meeting last night in Eastham, making a strong appeal for the abolition of secret diplomacy, for peace by conciliation and for a league of nations. He said that before the war began the people had entrusted foreign affairs to statesmen and diplomats and were paying dearly for their neglect. It had to be recognized that no greater disaster had occurred in the course of the war than the fatal omission to do the utmost to keep Premier Kerensky and his government in power in Russia. "The people must be on their guard against a repetition of the same fatal policy over a wider field. It is highly improbable, Mr. Henderson declared, that the war can be ended by a decisive Prussian military triumph. It might end by a process of exhaustion and that meant a continuance of the war, with all its horrors, until the destruction of human life and material of one or both sets of belligerents made continuation impossible. Such a termination would be a disaster of the first magnitude to mankind.

There remain, he said, a third thing—a policy of conciliation through combined forces of labor and socialism to obtain a real people's peace. That did not mean a surrender to the enemy, or a patched up peace, or peace at any price, nor that the people are willing to condone German brutality or to leave Germany with all her power for mischief unimpeded. What the policy of conciliation meant was the destruction of militarism, not only in Germany but everywhere.

Mr. Henderson then recited the well known aims of the Labor party, including a league of nations. He said that such a league implied the complete democratization of the machinery of government in all countries, the suppression of the greed of diplomacy and the publication of treaties, which must never contravene stipulations of the league of nations. It meant the certain abolition of military servitude in all countries, to be prepared for, by a common limitation of armaments, and that there must be no suggestion of commercial boycott or the financial or commercial isolation of Germany.

The German policy toward Russia made the policy of peace by conciliation the more remote. The people must convince the German people that victory for such ruthless militarism would fasten permanently on democratic nations the awful burden of armaments and enforced servitude, that the greater the German success on the battle front, the more remote was world peace.

NEW OFFICERS IN NEW HAVEN R. R.

New Haven, March 5—Changes in division heads on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad were announced from the offices of the general superintendent today as follows:

E. F. Ryan is appointed superintendent of the New Haven division in place of F. S. Hibbs, who goes to the Old Colony division, while Frank M. Clark becomes superintendent of the New London division, he having been superintendent of the Old Colony division.

MURDERER OF MOTORMAN IS GIVEN 8 YEARS

Tuesday, March 5

Pleading guilty to a charge of manslaughter in the Superior Court today John Williams, accused of the murder of Benjamin Parsons, December 7 last, was sentenced to not less than eight nor more than 10 years in state prison by Judge John P. Kellogg. With the sentencing of Williams the February term of the court practically came to an end, there being no more business for the petty jury, and its members were discharged for the term. There will be a grand jury tomorrow to consider the "Baby Doll" and "Texas" cases, accused of the murder of Norris Panmill in the Keystone club riot.

Williams, on the evening of December 7 last, had a quarrel with one Charles Brown in their boarding place in Newfield avenue, and fired several shots at Brown, one of which took effect. Brown has since recovered from his injury. After the quarrel in the boarding house, Williams, crazy drunk, went into the street and practically "ran amuck," firing his revolver.

At Stratford and Seaview avenues, Parsons, a trolley employe, was standing, and one of the shots from Williams' revolver struck him in the stomach. For a time Parsons did not know he was injured, walked in a drug store, but later collapsed. He died later in a hospital.

Williams was overpowered and held for the shooting of Parsons. In court Williams was represented by Robert G. DeForest, public defender, although charged with murder, the state consented to accept a plea for the lesser crime, there being no contention that he purposely fired at Parsons. In the previous good record of the accused, the fact he was intoxicated, and the peculiar circumstances under which he became possessed of the revolver, led to leniency.

With the conclusion of the Williams case practically all of the business for this term of court is finished. There have been about 80 cases disposed of, including one in which murder was charged.

U. S. OFFICERS IN N. Y. SEEK WIRELESS PLANT

New York, March 5—Government officials are searching for a powerful wireless outfit in this city which, it is believed, is in communication with the German station at Nauzen.

Messages in code have been picked up by wireless stations maintained by the Army Intelligence Bureau. One of these messages picked out of the air several days ago has been partially decoded.

It is the belief of army signal officers stationed at Fort Totten that this message reported the departure from New York of the troopship Tuscania which was later torpedoed with appalling loss of American lives.

In efforts to locate this mysterious wireless plant an army radio station has been operating at the Hotel Majestic for some weeks. The antenna of this outfit is hidden by the huge electric sign on the roof of the hotel at Seventy-second street and Central Park West.

Secret new devices attached to this plant indicate the location and direction in a general way of the plant from which outside messages are sent.

Several code messages have been picked up from this powerful and mysterious German radio system. The "detectors" on the Hotel Majestic plant indicated the German wireless was somewhere in the vicinity of the Battery.

Captain F. A. Houghton, of the Army Intelligence Bureau, came from Fort Totten two weeks ago and has been living at the Majestic. Other officers and wireless experts of the army and navy have been aiding in the hunt for the Berlin radio. When word came that a wireless outfit could be found at No. 111 Broadway Captain Houghton notified United States Marshal McCarthy.

It was intended to visit the Trinity Building, at No. 111 Broadway, last Saturday night. Marshal McCarthy went to the Majestic and had a conference with Captain Houghton and the decision was arrived at to make the raid on Sunday. For several days Richard Pfund, the tenant had been under observation.

Captain Houghton, Marshal McCarthy's wireless experts from Fort Totten and a couple of deputy marshals made up the visiting party. The tower on top of the roof at the twenty-first story of the building has four floors. These were formerly used as the offices of the Telefunken Co., the German-owned wireless system, which maintained powerful sending and receiving stations at Sayville, L. I. and Tuckerton, N. J.

Pfund was their manager until April, 1912, when he had trouble with his company and resigned. He then leased the four floors of the tower in his own name. He used them as an experimental laboratory. The wireless plant which formerly operated from the tower remained. Pfund says he discovered it early last year when orders from the Navy Department put a prohibition on all wireless except those plants operated by the government.

On Sunday Pfund was seen to enter the tower, and the officers followed him. They obtained a key from Carl A. Lessenfeld, superintendent of the building, which is owned by the U. E. Realty & Improvement Co. Once inside, the officers found Pfund had gone upstairs in his tower, locking the door behind him. They called on him to open. He refused.

THEATRE YEGGS GET \$1,000.

Springfield, Mass., March 5—Nearly \$1,000 in money and securities were obtained by burglars who early today blew the safe in Fox's theatre here. The safe, weighing 1,500 pounds, was moved from the office to a corridor, drilled and the charge set off by electricity, draperies being used to muffle the noise of the explosion.

THIRTY YEAR TERM FOR OBJECTOR

Unpatriotic Torrington Soldier Punished for His Boasting.

Ayer, Mass., March 5—William Nimke, of Torrington, a sergeant in Co. F, 301st Engineers, at Camp Devens, was given a 30-year sentence today for unpatriotic utterances. He was tried by a general court-martial on Feb. 5.

Nimke was taken to Fort Jay, N. Y., immediately, to begin his sentence.

He was tried on three counts, on two of which he was found guilty. In one of these he was charged with saying: "If I am put in charge of a party on the other side I will surrender to the Germans, no matter what their strength may be."

On another occasion he said: "I will fight for the United States so long as I am kept on this side of the Atlantic, but if I am sent to the other side I will act independently."

It was alleged in the third count of which he was found not guilty, that he had said his father and brother would take up arms against this country if he were sent to Europe.

BABY DOLL JURY IS CALLED

Eighteen County Citizens Will Be Examined Tomorrow Morning.

Tuesday, March 5

Sheriff Simcoe Pease has summoned 18 persons to appear before the Superior Court tomorrow to act as grand jurors in several cases in which murder is alleged, including the cases of William (Baby Doll) Thomas, and Jacob (Texas) Hankins, in the killing of Norris Panmill at the riot at the Keystone club, January 6 last. The following are those summoned to appear:

The Rev. Emil Richter, Darien; John Thornton, Michael Coe, Bridgeport; Ambrose Hurd, Robert Sinclair, Monroe; Rev. Frank Carlson, Robert Hisebeck, Fairfield; S. T. Palmer, E. W. Kneen, Shelton; John Boles, Louis N. Close, Stamford; T. M. Stocking, Benjamin B. Banks, Newtown; George W. Ogden, E. C. Eagland, Wilton; E. C. Birge, Westport; W. E. Waller, Trumbull; Joseph Brush, Greenwich.

NEARLY 25,000 INVALIDED MEN IN SWITZERLAND

Paris, March 5—(Correspondence of the Associated Press): There were 24,136 invalided soldiers of warring nations interned in Switzerland on October 31, 1917, according to a report of the Swiss Federal Council. Of these 12,756 were French, 1,823 Belgians, 964 English, 8,594 Germans, 238 Austrians, and 142 Hungarians. These figures do not include 4,746 interned persons who were returned to their native countries in accordance with agreements concluded between combatants through the intermediary of Switzerland in 1917.

An interesting account of the negotiations leading to the repatriation of wounded soldiers is contained in the first report of Major Edward Favre of the internment service of the Swiss Army, which has just made its appearance. The question of an exchange of wounded prisoners was taken up, the report says, in the first months of the war but almost insurmountable difficulties arose because of the fact that the belligerents feared to risk releasing their prisoners, who, while unable to resume their positions on the front, might be used in occupations which would free other mobilized men for combatant service.

Following a conversation which he had in Paris with M. Millerand, Minister of War, Gustave Ador, president of the International Red Cross Committee, proposed to M. Hoffman, then head of the Swiss foreign office, that it would be possible to intern the wounded soldiers in Switzerland. The Swiss Federal Council accepted this suggestion favorably and the greater part of 1915 was spent in negotiations between Switzerland and the warring powers.

In December, 1915, an agreement was finally concluded between Switzerland, France and Germany. England and Belgium later joined in. The first repatriates began to arrive in Switzerland early in 1916. They were mostly soldiers afflicted with tuberculosis.

It was necessary to find useful occupations for those who were able to work and to teach new trades to those whose injuries prevented them from returning to their native occupations. Professional men were occupied in continuing their studies. The problems of discipline and administration have also been difficult ones, but all are being solved, and new ways and means are constantly being found to make the interned men happy and comfortable.

MEDALS FOR U. S. TROOPS IN RAID ON GERMAN LINE

With the American Army in France, March 4—(By the Associated Press)—The first Americans to win the new American medals for bravery in action probably will be men who participated in Friday's successful fight with the Germans in the Toul sector. Among them undoubtedly will be some if not all of the men who were decorated yesterday by Premier Clemenceau.

The fighting records of the various soldiers are being compiled and on these records recommendations will be made by the general commanding the division. The data is gathered carefully so as to make certain that none will be honored especially for simply doing his duty.

The entire American expeditionary force is waiting to see who among them will be the first to get the new war medal.

A German machine gun in perfect condition may be sent to Washington as the first American war trophy. It was among the mass of material dropped hastily by the enemy when he retired from his ineffectual attack on the American lines last week. The weapon, with several belts of ammunition, now is in possession of intelligence officers.

It is now permissible to give the names of the officers and men decorated yesterday by Premier Clemenceau. They are:

Lieut. Joseph Canby, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lieut. William Coleman, Charleston, S. C.; Sergt. Patrick Walsh; Sergt. William Norton; Private "Buddy" Pittman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Private Alvin Solley, St. Louis.

The sergeants have been in the army for many years. Sergeant Walsh formerly lived in Detroit and Sergeant Norton in Arkansas.

Both the privates distinguished themselves by running through the barbed wire laid down by the Germans during the raid and delivering messages.

Two artillery officers—Capt. Holtzendorf, whose home is in Georgia, and Lieut. Green—will receive the French war cross. They were wounded by shell fire.

"DRY" CHAIRMAN MAKES ISSUE A MEASURE OF WAR

Chicago, March 5—A demand for immediate, nationwide prohibition as a war measure was made by Virgil G. Hinshaw, chairman of the Prohibition national convention, in an address opening the 131st national convention of that party today. More than 1,000 delegates from all parts of the country were present. Mr. Hinshaw said:

"We want prohibition for the period of the war but we also want it permanently. We want it in the national constitution. Already seven states have ratified the prohibition amendment, Mississippi, Montana, Kentucky, Virginia, South Carolina, North Dakota, Maryland, two wet and five dry. We will take it for granted that all dry states will ratify. In that event we must win seven more wet states. The wet states which we believe we can win, in fact almost are certain of winning, are Nevada, Wyoming, Florida, Ohio, Minnesota, Missouri and Texas. That makes seven. There are others we should win, namely California, Wisconsin, Delaware, New Jersey and Vermont; these makes five more. Even New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Louisiana are by no means hopeless.

"But I repeat once more the issue is not can we secure ratification of the prohibition constitutional amendment. The issue is will we do it within 12 months or will we allow the matter to be deferred for three or five or seven years. I do not need to impress upon your mind that the issue is overwhelming. The difference between national prohibition in 12 months and three years means a waste of at least \$12,000,000,000. Also it will mean the loss of a couple of hundred thousand lives. It will mean a decrease in the coal output of 15 per cent. It will mean the waste of enough grain to feed an army of 5,000,000 soldiers. The difference between national prohibition in 12 months from now and the loss of the conflict between the Allies and Germany.

"Germany has gone so far as to prohibit the use of grain for the manufacture of beer. That is the greatest single attack she could have made from now might mean the loss of Let us make a counter attack by securing national prohibition within 90 days and national constitutional prohibition within 12 months.

"We also have met here to decide among other things what shall be our relations henceforth to the organization known as the National party. The question I believe, with my Prohibitionists is, will a complete merger aid in securing more immediately and permanently our original object, national prohibition? The complete merger might mean a more powerful political organization. It is not the sole thing for us to seek. We want the organization to be powerful for the execution of our main purpose."

"DRY" PARTIES IN CONVENTION

Chicago, March 5—The national conventions of the Prohibition and the National parties met here today to formulate policies for campaign during the year.

The National party was organized here last October by representatives of the Prohibitionists, Progressives, Loyal Conservatives and Single Taxers.

ENTENTE ALLIES ARE AGREED TO GIVE JAP FREE HAND IN RUSSIA

COMMITTEEMEN OF FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES SAYS OTHER COUNTRIES WILL REFRAIN—SITUATION IN SIBERIA AND MANCHURIA ABSORBS PRESS AND PUBLIC OF NIPPONESE ISLANDS.

Tokyo, Saturday, March 2—(By the Associated Press)—The Russian situation is completely absorbing the press and the public. There have been frequent meetings of the Japanese cabinet at which, doubtless, the entire question was considered most carefully with full realization of the serious nature of the responsibilities involved.

It is understood, says a Reuter dispatch to London from Tokyo, that the Japanese government is extremely well informed as to developments in Siberia, but it is at present following a policy of watchful waiting. Japan is carefully avoiding arousing the opposition of loyal Russians, who, notwithstanding their dire need of assistance, appear to be extremely sensitive of outside interference.

Recognizing also that China is entitled to consideration as a protector of the frontier on which Japan does not actually border, Japan, the dispatch adds, probably has agreed with China on a plan for prompt co-operation.

Significance is attached to a meeting today of the foreign affairs committee of the chamber of deputies in Paris which was attended by Foreign Minister Pichon, the understanding being that the Russian situation as it affects the far east was under discussion.

The committeemen, says the Havas News Agency, allowed it to be understood that it now seems certain that all the Allies are in agreement to leave to Japan the task of intervening in Manchuria and Siberia.

WILSON WILL TAKE OVER GERMAN SHIPPING LINES

AMENDMENT TO DEFICIENCY BILL TO GIVE PRESIDENT AUTHORITY TO COMMANDER LEGAL TITLES TO PROPERTIES.

Washington, March 5—President Wilson intends to take over the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd steamship companies, which arrive and dock in Hoboken. He arranged today with Senator Martin, Democratic leader, for an amendment to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill giving him such authority.

SENATOR LEWIS SAYS NO JAPAN U. S. ALLIANCE

Washington, March 5—Discussing reports of possible action by Japan in Siberia, Senator Lewis of Illinois, Democratic whip, in the Senate today declared there was no agreement or understanding between the United States and Japan on the subject.

"There is no alliance between the United States and Japan of any kind whatever," said Senator Lewis. "There is no compact between the United States and Japan of any nature whatsoever, contracting on our part as to Siberia or Russia, nor allowing privileges in the Philippines or Mexico not enjoyed by any other friendly people."

"Whatever Japan is doing in relation to the war is in pursuit of her alliance or compact with Great Britain. Whatever Japan is doing in Siberia or as against Germany is in compliance with the terms of an arrangement offensive and defensive, made with Britain to oppose any wrongful advance from any source in the east against the rights of either the United States or Japan, and the Orientals the United States is fixed by a treaty well understood between the United States and Japan, called a gentlemen's agreement and which neither nation has assumed to change on any conditions of the war."

THOUSANDS DIED IN BOLSHEVIKIST ATTACK ON KIEV

Washington, March 5—Several thousand lives were lost and millions of dollars of damage was done in the city of Kiev, Russia, during the recent fighting between the Ukrainians and the Bolsheviki, according to delayed consular telegrams to the state department, received today. They also told of the advance by Austrian and German troops with those of the Ukrainians on the city of Kiev in the last week of February. The small number of Bolsheviki troops in Kiev offered little hope that the city would be defended.

AUSTRALIANS IN RAID OF PROFIT

London, March 5—"Australian troops carried out a successful raid on the enemy's positions at Warton, capturing a number of prisoners and two machine guns," says today's war office report. "A hostile party which attacked one of our posts in the same neighborhood was repulsed after sharp fighting."

"Yesterday afternoon our patrols brought in several prisoners south of St. Quentin."

NEW ORDNANCE BASE IN FRANCE

Washington, March 5—Building a \$25,000,000 ordnance base in France, which will include approximately 20 large storehouses, 12 shop buildings, 100 smaller shops and magazines and machine tool equipment, costing about \$5,000,000, was announced yesterday by the war department.

WILSON AMAZES THEATRE CROWD WITH A SPEECH

Washington, March 5—All official Washington was talking today about a little speech President Wilson made last night from his box at the theatre. It was the first time within memory of anyone here that a president had done such a thing.

With a large audience, the president had enjoyed a play depicting the conversion of a disloyal German-American into a loyal citizen. When one of the leading actors in response to repeated curtain calls exhausted his curtain speech and the audience demanded more, he suggested that probably the president might say something.

Rising in his box as a wave of applause and cheering swept the theatre, the president thanked the actors for an admirable performance, and said how much he had enjoyed the theme of the play.

ORDER INCREASE IN OUTPUT FROM U.S. FLOUR MILLS

Chicago, March 5—The milling division of the food administration has issued orders providing for an immediate increase in the output of flour, according to announcement today by R. A. Bokhart, head of the division. The order notifies flour millers that they may return to a 90 per cent basis. The change made will materially increase the output.

OLSEN KILLED BY FALL FROM AUTO

Greenwich, March 4—Charles Olsen, 35, of Stamford, died of injuries received early today by a fall from an automobile driven by Eber Brown of Sound Beach. Olsen was seated on a robe spread over the rear gasolene tank of the machine, which was a one seat roadster. On the Boston post road the machine struck rough ice and Olsen was shaken off. He died while being taken to the hospital. Awaiting an inquiry by Corporal Phelan, Brown provided a bond of \$4,000. Olsen was master mechanic in the plant of the American Synthetic Color Co., and Brown is night superintendent there. The borough court hearing was fixed for Wednesday.